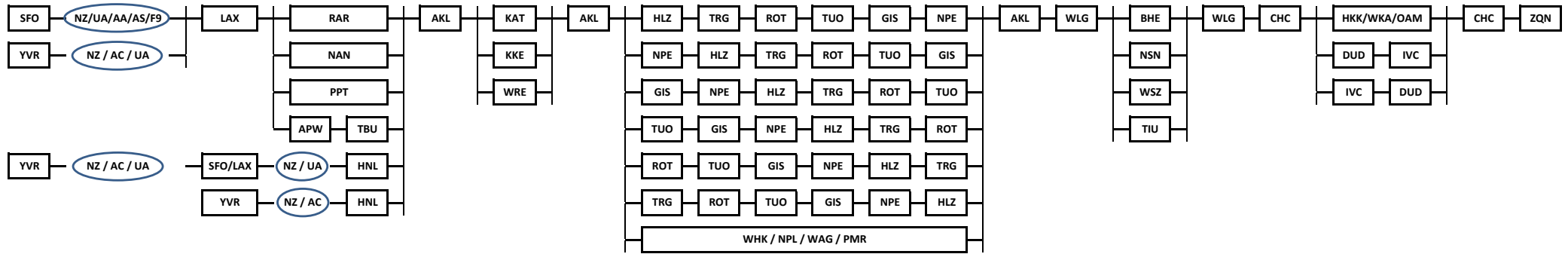
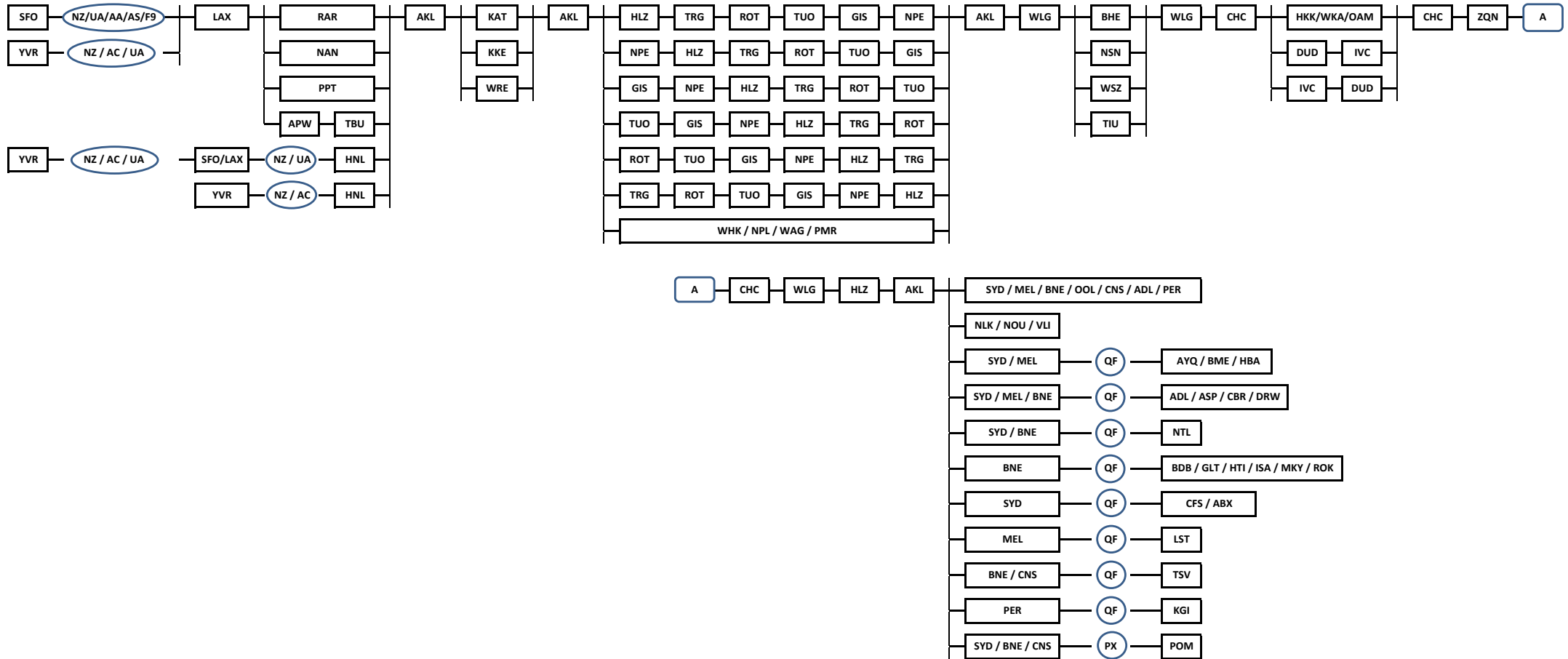


**AIR NEW ZEALAND ROUTING FROM LAX/SFO/HNL/YVR TO NEW ZEALAND**



**AIR NEW ZEALAND ROUTING FROM LAX/SFO/HNL/YVR TO AUSTRALIA (and NLK/NOU/VLI/POM)**



## INSTRUCTIONS ON HOW TO READ ROUTINGS IN ATPCO FORMAT

- \* For outbound travel from the US/CA, read the map from left to right until you reach the turnaround point of the itinerary. For the return portion of travel back to the US/CA, read the map from right to left starting from the turnaround point.

- \* Airports are shown in square boxes.



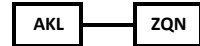
- \* Carrier codes are shown in circles



The carrier code always refers to marketing carrier code

- \* Where no carrier code is shown between cities, the default is always NZ only

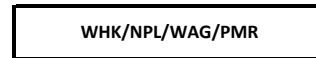
Example:



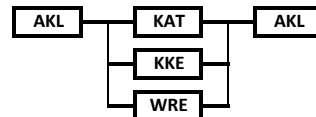
means only NZ flights may be used from AKL to ZQN

- \* Where cities are separated by slashes or where they are listed one below the other, without a direct horizontal line linking them, travel (including surface sectors) is not permitted between these cities. You can think of the slashes or the stacked cities as "OR" statements, where travel is permitted to only one of the cities in each direction.

Examples:



Means travel/surface sectors are not permitted between WHK and NPL(or WAG or PMR), NPL and WAG (or PMR), and between WAG and PMR



Means travel/surfaces sectors are not permitted between KAT and KKE, or between KAT and WRE, or between KKE and WRE

- \* Where there are non-stop flights between two cities that are not adjacent in the routing, but are linked through other cities, these intermediate cities may be by-passed and the non-stop flights used instead.

Example:



Non-stop flights permitted from AKL to WLG, or from AKL to CHC or from AKL to ZQN.

- \* Surface sectors are permitted anywhere within the routing as long as the cities at the beginning and end of the surface are not separated by a slash

Example:



Surface permitted between AKL and WLG, AKL and CHC, AKL and ZQN.

- \* Because of the length of the routing to Australia, you will notice that the routing wraps on the page with the two portions of the routing linked by the letter A. Reading of the routings occurs as normal from left to right for outbound travel and right to left for inbound travel, using the letter A to connect the two portions of the routing.